

Newport Mercury

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THE Newport Mercury,

—PUBLISHED BY—
JOHN P. SANBORN,
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NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1758, and is now in its one hundred and twenty-fifth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Colonies, and with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of fifty-six columns filled with interesting reading, editorial, state, local and general news, well-selected miscellany and a valuable farmers' and household department. Reaching so many households in this and other States, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

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Local Matters.

The Fashionable Quarter.

The contrast between summer and winter in Newport is so great that one almost dreads the departure of the one and the approach of the other. But whether we will or no the seasons glide by and now we have winter approaching. However beautiful the weather might be, the deserted appearance of Bellevue avenue would clearly indicate this. Few cottagers remain to tell the story of past brilliancy; those who are here are making preparations for a speedy departure, and soon the fashionable quarter will be dreary in the extreme so far as its ordinary occupants are concerned. But at several points of the quarter considerable stir can be witnessed in the building that is going on. The improvements in this direction are, this year, very important, and all along the cliffs scores of men are to be found working upon new and palatial residences for our wealthy visitors. The house being erected for Mr. Robert Golet in well high completed and is replete with every improvement for comfort; Miss Catherine L. Wolfe's magnificent stone mansion is well under way, and will, when finished, be one of the most imposing private residences in the city. Terraces are laid out in front of the house, and these will be a novel feature. Mrs. J. J. Van Allen and Mrs. F. J. Bosworth, the former of New York and the latter of Milwaukee, are also having fine villas erected on Ochre Point for their own occupancy. Professor Shields' home in that neighborhood is well high finished. Mrs. Brown, of New York, is having a colonial cottage erected on her Bellevue-avenue land. These and many minor improvements are giving employment to a large number of mechanics, and the outlook is that carpenters and masons will have their hands full during the coming winter.

First Lecture of the Artillery Course.

The first entertainment in the Newport Artillery Course was given last Wednesday evening on the land of the Niles, by Geo. Parsons Gilman. Mr. Gilman carried his audience back through the history of this most ancient of governments, and told an interesting story of its early history and early civilization. He then gave a graphic and interesting description of the annual overflow of the Nile, that wonderful river that has redeemed this fertile region from the vast deserts on either side, and closed his lecture with an account of the present financial and social condition of the country, and the events which led to the late rebellion of Archduke.

His lecture was illustrated with stereoscopic views of the Nile and its beautiful scenery; the cities of Cairo and Alexandria with their beautiful mosques and temples, the pyramids, obelisks, etc. The entertainment was of great interest throughout and well worth listening to. The next entertainment will be given next Wednesday evening by Miss Nella Brown, whom the critics pronounce one of the best elocutionists in the country.

Inspecting the Training Fleet.

On Thursday morning the naval board of inspection and survey, comprising Commodore A. A. Fennes, President, Captain R. W. Meade, Naval Constructor Edward Hart, Commander H. L. Howison and Chief Engineer J. W. Thomson, paid an official visit to the United States training ship Jamestown and Portsmouth, including in their visitation the other naval vessels now at this post. The board found that the Jamestown and Portsmouth need some repairs to fit them for service, but the others were in good condition for present service. The board were registered at the Perry House.

Political excitement is just now at a low ebb in Rhode Island, particularly in Newport. We doubt if many of our citizens are aware that next Tuesday is voting day.

The above innocent little paragraph in last week's Mercury has furnished a text to the Providence Journal to abuse the Mercury and its publisher nearly every day during the past week. Nevertheless we are still alive and the Mercury is still published. And what is more the vote of last Tuesday, in this city, is pretty convincing proof that our statement was not out of the way, the slurs and innuendoes of the Journal to the contrary notwithstanding.

Two years ago the Republican vote in Newport was 1103 and the Democratic vote 603, total 1706. This year the Republican candidate for the General Assembly, 412, a loss of 720 to the Republicans and 191 to the Democrats. And yet the Providence Journal doesn't think there is any sympathy in the Republican ranks.

The City Council adopted on Tuesday evening a rigorous and strongly drawn truancy ordinance. By its provisions, any child residing in this city, without lawful occupation, must attend the public schools, under penalty of arrest, fine and imprisonment in the State Reformatory School.

The Old Colony Steamboat Company has declared a dividend of 8 percent.

UP THE RIVER.

The Artillery's Trip to Providence.

On Thursday evening the Newport Artillery Company, accompanied by the Newport Band, visited Providence on the invitation of Co. A. of the United Train of Artillery, to take a look at the fair the company was holding at the armory. The artillery turned out some 80 strong, and were escorted to the steamer Newport by a delegation of Co. A. from Providence. The artillery was under command of Lieut. Col. Vaughan, and was formed in three companies, commanded by Major Hutton, Captain Brown and Quartermaster Barker. The members of the staff were Adjutant Henry T. Easton, Commissary Wm. T. Stevens, Assistant Commissary W. S. Byrge, Paymaster E. T. Boe, and Assistant Paymaster John H. Stacy and Assistant Surgeon Henry F. Downing, Jr. Among the invited guests were Mayor Franklin, City Marshal Congdon, Col. J. O. Seabury, Col. Wm. J. Corcoran, Capt. Thos. Stevens, Col. Thos. S. Nason, Alderman Kaul, ex-Quartermaster B. H. Sherman, Mr. John Gilpin, Mr. Wm. Lovie Tilley and Mr. Thomas G. Brown. The steamer City of Newport, Capt. Kelley, carried besides the artillery and their guests some 200 others, and left here at 6:30 p. m. On arriving at Providence at half past eight the Artillery was received with a salute by Co. A, and escorted to the Narragansett Hotel, where it was expected to find Gov. Littlefield. He was detained by business, and the music intended for his entertainment was heard by Governor-elect Butler of Massachusetts and Governor-elect Waller of Connecticut, who were at the hotel. The line then proceeded to the armory, where the company shared in the brilliant success of the fair, given for the benefit of Co. A. The visitors were handsomely entertained, and were given an excellent collection. At eleven o'clock the Artillery embarked their line, and marching to the steamer, embarked for home, where they arrived in due season. The Artillery made a fine appearance in the street of Providence, and their soldierly bearing and marching, which equalled that of regulars, received great attention and praise.

Rev. Mr. Van Dyke's Farewell.

The Rev. Henry J. Van Dyke, Jr. preached his closing sermon as pastor of the United Congregational church on Sunday last, speaking from 1 Cor. 13, and expounding what is meant by "Knowing Jesus Christ." At the conclusion of his sermon, he delivered a short address of farewell to the church, saying he was going to New York from a continuing sense of duty and for the good of the Christian service.

The ecclesiastical council met in the church on Monday, six churches being represented. Rev. J. G. Vose of Providence was chairman and the Rev. E. O. Bartlett clerk. As there was no opposition to Mr. Van Dyke's dismissal, a formal letter of dismissal was given to the pastor. Resolutions of commendation of the pastor and of sympathy to the church were adopted.

The Channing Unity Club.

There was an unusually large meeting of the Unity Club in Channing Parlor Thursday evening. A new constitution was adopted, and \$25 were donated, as an expression of good will, from the club to the Union Congregational Church fair. The plan of study for the season was outlined, after which were rendered a piano solo by Mrs. McKim, readings by Mr. Howard Smith, by Miss Annie Peirce and Messrs. Smith and Binkley, with Miss Carrie Randall as pianist, reading by Rev. C. W. Wendte, and a quartette by Miss Annie Peirce, Mrs. Squire, Mr. Blakeley and Dr. Squire, after which refreshments were served.

Aquidneck Agricultural Society.

A meeting of the Aquidneck Agricultural Society was held on Wednesday last. There was a large number of the members present, and considerable routine business done. Mr. James Anthony of Middletown was elected treasurer in place of Henry Bull, Jr., resigned. Mr. Anthony will commence to pay premiums next week, and to accommodate those living in Newport will have an office at Geo. A. Weaver's, No. 19 Broadway.

A Serious Tumble.

Mr. Henry N. Merritt, an elderly citizen of the First Ward, while attempting to haul up a boat at the foot of Willow-street a few days since, slipped and fell, and on attempting to rise, found that he was unable to stand on his feet. He was carried to his home, and Dr. Sweet of Fall River was sent for. It was found that the hip was dislocated and fractured. He received proper treatment, and is now making satisfactory progress towards recovery.

The Providence Journal has tried very hard to twist a three line paragraph of ours in regard to the lack of political excitement in Newport into an open rebellion on our part against the Republican ticket. It has done its best to read us out of the party. A self appointed political boss, when he cannot rule a man, proposes to kill him, and like the wolf in the fable accuses the innocent victim of sins of his own commission.

Entertaining Visitors.

Esther Lodge, D. of R., of this city, received a visit on Wednesday evening from Dorcas and Naomi Lodges of Providence, and Grace of Portsmouth. The visitors numbered about 30, and were most hospitably entertained at Odd Fellows Hall. The evening was spent in readings, singing and dancing. Bountiful refreshments were served in the form of a turkey supper.

Mr. F. N. Barlow, the recent purchaser of the Fairbank estate on Thames-st, finding the buildings not worth repairing, had them sold at auction Thursday noon. They were purchased by Gilbert L. Ward of Middletown for \$5 and the promise to have them out of the way in six days. As soon as the ground is cleared Peter Patterson will begin the erection of a two-story building 110 feet deep with a mansard roof.

John D. Johnston of this city commenced the work of building a cottage on Jamestown, west of the "Dimpplings," for Mr. Charles Wharton of Philadelphia Wednesday. The cottage will cost about \$20,000 and is to be ready for occupancy next season.

CITY COUNCIL.

A Busy Session Tuesday Evening.

Regular meeting Tuesday evening. All the members present. The finance report for October read and the following bills ordered paid:

Public Schools	\$9,482 70
Streets and Highways	5,477 49
Sewers	6,739 51
Watch and Police	1,739 01
Fire Department	1,571 03
Newport Asylum	674 39
Pumps and Vagrants	111 80
Incidentals	1,120 92
Books, Stationery, etc.	802 23
Lighting Streets	1,738 35
Cockshell Burial Ground Fund	4 50
Jos. Anthony Burial Ground Fund	14 00
Jews Synagogue Fund	200 00
Public Parks	33 34
Watering Streets	1,010 00
Removal of House Offal	115 56
Fourth of July	9 00
Potter School House	190 24
Salaries	625 82
Police Uniforms	274 85
Dog Fund	14 00

Total \$32,678 67

The report of the committee on Streets and Highways with the report of the work of the Street Commissioner was read and received.

A resolution was passed authorizing the committee on Streets and Highways to repair Broadway, from the Que-nia corner towards town, at a cost not to exceed \$2000, and a like sum was voted for the repair of Spring street, from Emmanuel church northwards; also a resolution authorizing the city treasurer to draw \$5000 of the sewer fund special deposit from the Savings Bank, to be used by the sewer department; also a resolution authorizing the committee on Streets and Highways to grant permission to place bridges over gutters in public streets; also a resolution authorizing the committee on Streets and Highways to procure plans and estimates for a new street from Long Wharf to Wellington avenue, to be not less than 60 feet wide, and distance from Thames street not more than 425 feet at the northern end, and to be called Water street; resolutions were passed authorizing the committee on Finance to transfer the Town Ministerial Fund to the Jewish Society as soon as a congregation is formed and a rabbi appointed, and directing the committee on City Property to have the stone drinking trough presented by the Society for the Protection of Animals, placed on Market square at a cost not to exceed \$2000; also a resolution amending Chapter IV. of the ordinances by inserting the words "the consent or approval of parent or guardian shall not authorize habitual truancy"; also a resolution authorizing a petition to the General Assembly, asking that body to form a board of harbor commissioners for this city, consisting of the Mayor, the president of the City Council, the officer in charge of the training squadron, and the officer in charge of the engineer department at Newport, was referred to a special committee consisting of Aldermen Laugel and Cottrell and Councilmen Stoddard, Barker and Waters.

A transient ordinance was passed which provides that any child between the age of five and sixteen who shall not attend any school and without any occupation, or who is growing up in ignorance, shall be considered guilty of habitual truancy and as such may be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than twenty dollars or be sent to the State Reform School for from two to four years. Under this ordinance three complainant officers are to be elected annually by the City Council.

The officers chosen are City Marshal Congdon, Capt. J. P. Cotton and A. S. Sherman. An ordinance was passed providing that no one shall build a bridge over a gutter in a public street without first obtaining permission of the City Council or some persons designated, and providing that every such bridge shall be kept clear for running water. The petition of P. H. Horgan for repairs to Clermont street, the petitioner agreeing to furnish all necessary material, referred to the committee on Streets and Highways; the petition of C. C. Baldwin and others for a sewer on Narragansett avenue from Spring street to Bellevue avenue, was referred to the committee on Streets and Highways; the petition of John West, of Oliver Reed, administrator on the estate of Frederick A. Pratt, of Frances T. Clarke and Mrs. Mary C. Acosta for remission of taxes were referred to the Assessors of Taxes; a petition from Thomas Dunn and others for street light on Third street north from Mainland corner, also petition of George DeBolis and others for one light on Conception street, referred to the committee on Streets and Highways; the petition of the harbor master for a new boat was received, and a resolution authorizing the purchase of a suitable boat, was referred to the committee on City Property.

The committee on Ward Boundaries made report but the report was put over till next meeting.

In the Board of Aldermen the petitioners for remedy for being left off the voting lists were given leave to withdraw.

Newport as a Winter Resort.

At the meeting of the Newport Medical Society on Wednesday evening, Dr. H. R. Storer read a paper upon the comparative exemption from consumption at Newport as evidenced by its own mortality reports and those of other portions of the country. It was strongly corroborative of the position recently assumed by the Sanitary Protection Association regarding Newport as a winter health resort. Resolutions were adopted by the society endorsing the conclusions presented by Dr. Storer; approving the action of the Sanitary Association and acknowledging the aid given to the city of Newport within the last two years by the National Board of Health in effecting the removal of the quarantine ground from Coaster's Harbor to Rhode Island, making the house to house sanitary inspection and analyzing many of the wells waters.

Sons of Temperance.

Atlantic Division Thursday evening had an open meeting in their hall. There were addresses by Dr. Wood, Rev. Mr. Carroll and Horatio R. Wool, the presiding officer. There were readings by two of the lady members and a letter from Indiana. The overture from Egmont Beethoven and a Grand March by Gade and 4 bands, was performed by Messrs. Frank Marshall and H. R. Wood. A similar meeting will be held on the second Thursday in December.

James Gordon Bennett returned from Europe.

James Gordon Bennett returned from Europe to New York on Tuesday, and after hearing of Tammany's triumph in the city election left for Europe again.

THE ELECTION IN NEWPORT.

Vote for Congressmen and the Defeat of the Constitutional Amendment in the State.

The election in this city Tuesday passed off very quietly. But few people took the trouble to vote, feeling that the result was a foregone conclusion. A little less than half the ordinary vote was cast. Mr. Spooner, the Republican candidate for Congress, received 195 majority and Ex-Gov. Van Zandt, 83 majority for the vacancy in the General Assembly. The city gave a majority of 386 for the Perry constitutional amendment and a majority of 30 against the constitutional amendment. The following is the result in detail:

The vote for Third Representative in this city stood as follows:

Wards	1	2	3	4	5	Total
C. O. Van Zandt	69	103	121	49	39	411
G. P. Leonard	28	118	27	75	104	412
Scatterling	3	1	2	2	6	
Ex-Gov. Van Zandt elected by 63 majority						

The vote on the Perry constitutional amendment was:

Wards	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Yes	63	145	105	68	115	496
No	10	37	13	23	27	104

The following is the vote for member of Congress in this district:

Newport	200	123	4
Providence	200	123	4
Barrington	61	15	0
Portsmouth	31	12	0
Middletown	33	4	1
Bristol	300	109	0
Tilton	43	14	0
Little Compton	79	7	2
Warren	127	61	0
East Providence	164	35	4
New Shoreham	33	22	0
Jamestown	16	5	0
Totals	3515	1491	13

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Newport	200	123	4
Providence	200	123	4
Barrington	61	15	0
Portsmouth	31	12	0
Middletown	33	4	1
Bristol	300	109	0
Tilton	43	14	0
Little Compton	79	7	2
Warren	127	61	0
East Providence	164	35	4
New Shoreham	33	22	0
Jamestown	16	5	0
Totals	3515	1491	13

The New Proposed Boundaries.

The special committee of the City Council to whom was referred the redistricting of the city into wards made nearly equal in population, made a report Tuesday evening, which was put over to the next meeting of the City Council before action is to be taken. According to their plan the wards will be divided as follows:

The First Ward will include all that part of the city north and west of a line drawn from Coddington Point, through Sunset, Coddington Point and Malbone avenues, Warner street, Burnside street and Long Lane. The Second Ward will include all that part of the city south of the line drawn from Coddington Point, through Sunset, Coddington Point and Malbone avenues, Warner street, Burnside street and Long Lane. The Third Ward will include all that part of the city south of the line drawn from Coddington Point, through Sunset, Coddington Point and Malbone avenues, Warner street, Burnside street and Long Lane. The Fourth Ward will include all that part of the city south of the line drawn from Coddington Point, through Sunset, Coddington Point and Malbone avenues, Warner street, Burnside street and Long Lane. The Fifth Ward will include all that part of the city south of the line drawn from Coddington Point, through Sunset, Coddington Point and Malbone avenues, Warner street, Burnside street and Long Lane. The Sixth Ward will include all that part of the city south of the line drawn from Coddington Point, through Sunset, Coddington Point and Malbone avenues, Warner street, Burnside street and Long Lane. The Seventh Ward will include all that part of the city south of the line drawn from Coddington Point, through Sunset, Coddington Point and Malbone avenues, Warner street, Burnside street and Long Lane. The Eighth Ward will include all that part of the city south of the line drawn from Coddington Point, through Sunset, Coddington Point and Malbone avenues, Warner street, Burnside street and Long Lane. The Ninth Ward will include all that part of the city south of the line drawn from Coddington Point, through Sunset, Coddington Point and Malbone avenues, Warner street, Burnside street and Long Lane. The Tenth Ward will include all that part of the city south of the line drawn from Coddington Point, through Sunset, Coddington Point and Malbone avenues, Warner street, Burnside street and Long Lane. The Eleventh Ward will include all that part of the city south of the line drawn from Coddington Point, through Sunset, Coddington Point and Malbone avenues, Warner street, Burnside street and Long Lane. The Twelfth Ward will include all that part of the city south of the line drawn from Coddington Point, through Sunset, Coddington Point and Malbone avenues, Warner street, Burnside street and Long Lane. The Thirteenth Ward will include all that part of the city south of the line drawn from Coddington Point, through Sunset, Coddington Point and Malbone avenues, Warner street, Burnside street and Long Lane. The Fourteenth Ward will include all that part of the city south of the line drawn from Coddington Point, through Sunset, Coddington Point and Malbone avenues, Warner street, Burnside street and Long Lane. The Fifteenth Ward will include all that part of the city south of the line drawn from Coddington Point, through Sunset, Coddington Point and Malbone avenues, Warner street, Burnside street and Long Lane. The Sixteenth Ward will include all that part of the city south of the line drawn from Coddington Point, through Sunset, Coddington Point and Malbone avenues, Warner street, Burnside street and Long Lane. The Seventeenth Ward will include all that part of the city south of the line drawn from Coddington Point, through Sunset, Coddington Point and Malbone avenues, Warner street, Burnside street and Long Lane. The Eighteenth Ward will include all that part of the city south of the line drawn from Coddington Point, through Sunset, Coddington Point and Malbone avenues, Warner street, Burnside street and Long Lane. The Nineteenth Ward will include all that part of the city south of the line drawn from Coddington Point, through Sunset, Coddington Point and Malbone avenues, Warner street, Burnside street and Long Lane. The Twentieth Ward will include all that part of the city south of the line drawn from Coddington Point, through Sunset, Coddington Point and Malbone avenues, Warner street, Burnside street and Long Lane. The Twenty-first Ward will include all that part of the city south of the line drawn from Coddington Point, through Sunset, Coddington Point and Malbone avenues, Warner street, Burnside street and Long Lane. The Twenty-second Ward will include all that part of the city south of the line drawn from Coddington Point, through Sunset, Coddington Point and Malbone avenues, Warner street, Burnside street and Long Lane. The Twenty-third Ward will include all that part of the city south of the line drawn from Coddington Point, through Sunset, Coddington Point and Malbone avenues, Warner street, Burnside street and Long Lane. The Twenty-fourth Ward will include all that part of the city south of the line drawn from Coddington Point, through Sunset, Coddington Point and Malbone avenues, Warner street, Burnside street and Long Lane. The Twenty-fifth Ward will include all that part of the city south of the line drawn from Coddington Point, through Sunset, Coddington Point and Malbone avenues, Warner street, Burnside street and Long Lane. The Twenty-sixth Ward will include all that part of the city south of the line drawn from Coddington Point, through Sunset, Coddington Point and Malbone avenues, Warner street, Burnside street and Long Lane. The Twenty-seventh Ward will include all that part of the city south of the line drawn from Coddington Point, through Sunset, Coddington Point and Malbone avenues, Warner street, Burnside street and Long Lane. The Twenty-eighth Ward will include all that part of the city south of the line drawn from Coddington Point, through Sunset, Coddington Point and Malbone avenues, Warner street, Burnside street and Long Lane. The Twenty-ninth Ward will include all that part of the city south of the line drawn from Coddington Point, through Sunset, Coddington Point and Malbone avenues, Warner street, Burnside street and Long Lane. The Thirtieth Ward will include all that part of the city south of the line drawn from Coddington Point, through Sunset, Coddington Point and Malbone avenues, Warner street, Burnside street and Long Lane. The Thirty-first Ward will include all that part of the city south of the line drawn from Coddington Point, through Sunset, Coddington Point and Malbone avenues, Warner street, Burnside street and Long Lane. The Thirty-second Ward will include all that part of the city south of the line drawn from Coddington Point, through Sunset, Coddington Point and Malbone avenues, Warner street, Burnside street and Long Lane. 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The Thirty-seventh Ward will include all that part of the city south of the line drawn from Coddington Point, through Sunset, Coddington Point and Malbone avenues, Warner street, Burnside street and Long Lane. The Thirty-eighth Ward will include all that part of the city south of the line drawn from Coddington Point, through Sunset, Coddington Point and Malbone avenues, Warner street, Burnside street and Long Lane. The Thirty-ninth Ward will include all that part of the city south of the line drawn from Coddington Point, through Sunset, Coddington Point and Malbone avenues, Warner street, Burnside street and Long Lane. The Fortieth Ward will include all that part of the city south of the line drawn from Coddington Point, through Sunset, Coddington Point and Malbone avenues, Warner street, Burnside street and Long Lane. The Forty-first Ward will include all that part of the city south of the line drawn from Coddington Point, through Sunset, Coddington Point and Malbone avenues, Warner street, Burnside street and Long Lane. The Forty-second Ward will include all that part of the city south of the line drawn from Coddington Point, through Sunset, Coddington Point and Malbone avenues, Warner street, Burnside street and Long Lane. The Forty-third Ward will include all that part of the city south of the line drawn from Coddington Point, through Sunset, Coddington Point and Malbone avenues, Warner street, Burnside street and Long Lane. The Forty-fourth Ward will include all that part of the city south of the line drawn from Coddington Point, through Sunset, Coddington Point and Malbone avenues, Warner street, Burnside street and Long Lane. The Forty-fifth Ward will include all that part of the city south of the line drawn from Coddington Point, through Sunset, Coddington Point and Malbone avenues, Warner street, Burnside street and Long Lane. The Forty-sixth Ward will include all that part of the city south of the line drawn from Coddington Point, through Sunset, Coddington Point and Malbone avenues, Warner street, Burnside street and Long Lane. The Forty-seventh Ward will include all that part of the city south of the line drawn from Coddington Point, through Sunset, Coddington Point and Malbone avenues, Warner street, Burnside street and Long Lane. The Forty-eighth Ward will include all that part of the city south of the line drawn from Coddington Point, through Sunset, Coddington Point and Malbone avenues, Warner street, Burnside street and Long Lane. The Forty-ninth Ward will include all that part of the city south of the line drawn from Coddington Point, through Sunset, Coddington Point and Malbone avenues, Warner street, Burnside street and Long Lane. The Fiftieth Ward will include all that part of the city south of the line drawn from Coddington Point, through Sunset, Coddington Point and Malbone avenues, Warner street, Burnside street and Long Lane. The Fifty-first Ward will include all that part of the city south of the line drawn from Coddington Point, through Sunset, Coddington Point and Malbone avenues, Warner street, Burnside street and Long Lane. The Fifty-second Ward will include all that part of the city south of the line drawn from Coddington Point, through Sunset, Coddington Point and Malbone avenues, Warner street, Burnside street and Long Lane. 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Backy.

Summer Regretted.

Spirit of Summer! thou whose honeyed
voice
Ke'er fall full of love and promise fair;
Thou art whose smile Earth's odorous voice
is.

To sit with honey breath the gladdened air;
To hear thy voice, thy melody, thy lays,
That cheer our weary hearts and mused
our days?

Alas! thy voice now, thy songsters find,
Faded thy blossoms, all thy buds decayed,
While hollow winds moan sadly through thy
leaves.

Yet though thy smiling gardens bloom no
more,
We'll not forget the perfume of thy flowers,
Gone are thy cloudless days; thy happy skies
Are dim and fearful now 'neath winter's
frown.

Dimmed thy trees, as the last dying leaves
From naked boughs come slowly fluttering
down.

How sad to wander through thy sodden
woods,
To see a brooding mist, damp with de-
cay.

Where summer's leaves lie rotting at our
feet,
Or by the chilly blast are borne away.

Now faint the scent of dead and dying plants;
Now clings the fungus to the humid stone,
And creaks the frog from fens and reeds marsh,
For all the woodland happiness is gone.

It on the blackened stems some wintry ray
A shadow fall and linger there awhile,
'Tis but the echo of a song,
The shadow of a once familiar smile.

Our brightest joys are ever quickest fled,
As fade the rainbow colors in the sky;
We do not prize our happiness enough;
We scarcely feel it as it passes by.

Though looking always for some joy un-
known,
To-day must ever incomplete remain,
And not till past we know how sweet it was,
Spirit of Summer, visit us again!

Tokens of Good.

BY OLIVE K. DANA.

Warmly the autumn sunshine
Lies on the peaceful land,
And all around are blessings
That flow from God's own hand,
And all things move or vibrate
From sky to grassy sod,
Tell of the power and goodness
Of their own Maker-God.

His hand outstretched the harvest,
The light the golden harvest,
He gives the golden harvest,
The day and night are His.
'Tis He that feeds in mercy
The ravens when they cry;
And the same gracious fullness
Our every need is nigh.

Even to the earth a sparrow,
Without Him falleth not,
Nor shall His humblest creature
Be ever by Him forgot.
He clothes the stately lily
In garments above kings,
And He shall to His children
Supply all need of things.

And, with the self-same love,
He makes all earthy good,
All near, tender affections,
To speak to us of God.
The love which meets in human
He takes to His own;
Do children, asking fathers
For bread, receive a stone?

He is the Heavenly Father;
From out His gracious hand,
Flows all the harvest plenty,
In all the smiling land,
And for a sign and token
All earth's blessings are,
Of love surpassing human,
From our Father's care.

Selected Tale.

A FRENCH DETECTIVE'S EX- PLOIT.

Even as the great clown, Grimaldi,
was the prince and father of his imi-
tators, so was the great Parisian de-
tective Vidocq, the prince of detectives.
The phenomenal alacrity which he
exhibited in penetrating the motives
and methods of crimes, and in un-
derstanding criminals, has never been
equalled.

In boyhood a gamin of the docks,
he became a dialect performer in the
concert halls of Paris, and gained a
livelihood in a hundred different grades
of employment before he turned his
attention to the detection of crime.

At the time of his greatest fame as
a detective one Moirellet exercised the
duplex functions of sexton and chan-
celor of the fashionable church of
Livry in the suburbs of Paris.

He was a shrewd and, to all seem-
ing, a very pious man.

When those northern pillagers, the
Cossacks, were expected in Paris, the
people of the city and suburbs be-
thought themselves to conceal their
most valuable effects.

The curate of Livry was anxious to
remove the church plate and his own
to a place of safety, and, being an im-
becile old man, intrusted his valuables
to Moirellet to be secreted.

M. Senart is friend of the curate and
a jeweler of Paris, becoming advised
of the curate's action, also intrusted one
hundred thousand crowns' value of
precious stones to Moirellet, that
they might be buried secretly and
securely in the forest of Bondy.

A fortnight later Moirellet appeared
before the curate pale and distracted,
to announce that the Cossacks had cer-
tainly passed through the wood and
dug up the precious deposit.

So good was the man's reputation,
so sorrowful his protestations, and so
honest the method of his tale, that the
old curate believed it at once; but M.
Senart called to his counting-room
Vidocq.

"What kind of a man is this Moir-
ellet?" asked the detective.

"He enjoys a great reputation in all
the neighborhood as a man of great
piety, sagacity and prudence."

"Is he married?"

"Yes."

"Wife handsome—dearest?"
"She is very pretty and fond of
drama."

"A native of Paris?"
"She was born and dwelt in her
maidenhood in the suburb of Andren."

"Good. Moirellet shall be called
aside from the church to-morrow
morning and quietly conveyed to pris-
on. I will at once set forth to Andren
and learn what I can of his wife's
family and her early life."

"But there is absolutely no proof
warranting the arrest of Moirellet!"
"It is my business to find proof."

The next morning Moirellet was
quietly conveyed to prison.

An hour later, a dashing and hand-
some young man, clad in a semi-military
costume, knocked at the door of Moir-
ellet's residence.

His fair wife answered the sum-
mons.

"Marie!—and how goes it with my
little schoolmate, Marie of Andren?"
exclaimed the young man, grasping
her hand impetuously.

"Pardon me, sir, but you have es-
caped my recollection."

"You do not recognize me? But,
tell me, surely you are Marie Gabri-
elle, the grocer's daughter, who dwelt
in childhood at Andren?"

"I am, sir."

"Then you are the Marie I played
with—and you do not recognize me?
Eh, Marie! ha! ha! ha! And do you
dwell here—are you married?"

"Yes, sir."

"And to a great and good man, too,
I warrant, if your beautiful face and
womanly graces have not their due?"

"A good man, truly, sir—but if you
will be pleased to enter and make
yourself known to me, we may con-
verse more intelligibly."

The fair hostess soon after entered
the cozy parlor of her home bearing a
silver bottle-tray, and pouring forth a
glass of wine to the young man said:

"And, now, sir, kindly inform me
what my old schoolmate's name is?"

"Ha! ha! and you don't know me,
Marie? You know that we men love
to quiz the ladies? Look well into my
face, my eyes. I am one who not
only played with you, Marie, in those
dear, golden days of the past, but one
who fell for you the tenderest regard.
Can it be possible you cannot recall
me?"

"I look at you well, sir, and think
over all of my schoolmates, and yet I
can not name you. Keep me not in
an agony of ignorance—who are you?"

"A midshipman in the navy. Is
that not a hint?" returned the young
man, holding his glass for more wine.

"It is no hint that I can fathom,"
returned the lady, refilling his glass.

"Ay, but I have told you wrong—I
am a lieutenant in the navy," said the
young man, draining the goblet.

"But your name—your name?" de-
manded the lady, impatiently, again
filling the empty glass.

"All I have spoken is wrong, Ma-
rie," quoth the young man, appearing
the least bit intoxicated. Behold in me
the captain of the battle ship Havre—
Pere Molliere."

The woman's face reddened, and
her eyes flashed angrily, as she sprang
forward and caught away the empty
glass from the young man's hand.

"Why, Marie?" he gasped, in as-
tonishment, "do you think I have
lied to you—that I am not Pere Mol-
liere?"

"It is not that," returned his ex-
cited hostess, shrewdly, "but that, if
you should drink another draught of
my wine, I fear that you would turn
out to be the commodore of the fleet;
and that finally, at the last drinking,
you would make me believe you were
the lord high admiral of all the seas."

And she pointed suggestively to-
ward the door.

"Marie Gabrielle," said the un-
welcomed guest, in tones of authority,
and rising impressively to his feet, "it had
been well for you had you long since
shown the true Pere Molliere the door.
He who was your schoolmate, who ran
from home, joined the navy, deserted
after robbing several of his comrades,
who, to cap a life of crime, at length
came to Paris, donned the robes of
sanctity to cover his serpentine trail of
misdeeds past—who had been false to
everything save his boyhood's love;
who secretly induced you to leave
Andren, wed you; who is at this mo-
ment in prison for appropriating the
jewels of M. Senart and the cure of
Livry; and who has confessed that
you are his accomplice. Tell me,
Marie Gabrielle, where are those sto-
len valuables hidden, or you are my
prisoner? I am Vidocq."

The glass dropped from the wo-
man's hand, uttering a piercing shriek,
she fell fainting upon the floor.

Soon after a squad of detectives
reached the home, but without avail,
and the woman declaring her inno-
cence, and the ignorance of the mis-
sing valuables, was conveyed to prison.

That afternoon Moirellet was strip-
ped and put to the "pump," that a
confession might be extorted from him.

"The 'pump' was a water-tight
cell in the yard of the prison into
which a stream of water constantly
flowed, which could only be discharg-
ed through the pump.

The only means by which the un-
fortunate inmate could prevent drown-
ing was by working incessantly at the
pump.

For three hours Moirellet endured
the enforced labor, but when at length
the water was turned off, and he was
removed from the cell in an exhaust-
ed state, he still protested his entire
innocence, and averred that he was
not Pere Molliere.

That night a comely dressed Ger-
man youth, vulgarly imbricated, was
thrust into the apartment of the pris-
on in which Moirellet was confined—
much to Moirellet's disgust.

The German, however, dropped in
one corner of the cell and slept sound-
ly all night, only at times muttering
as if in his dreams such sentences as:
"Vot I care now." "I got dot gold
vot." "Vot could day prove?"

"Schmidt, shake hands mit myself—
you vas all right."

In the morning Moirellet gave the
turnkey a piece of silver and request-
ed that he be furnished a real cutlet
for breakfast, "done well brown."

"Ud gif me also a preakfast of
veal cutlet done vell Schmidt," said
the German, also giving the money.

"What do you mean by a veal cut-
let done well, Schmidt?" demanded
the amused turnkey.

"Vas dot not right? Dis shentle-
man he asked for a veal cutlet vell
done brown, und I ask for one vell
done Schmidt? Vas you not haf gif
dot name, ven you sende de order?"

Moirellet and the turnkey laughed
at the German's stupidity, but soon
after, when the prisoners were eating
their food alone, the German said:

"You laugh at me—but I vas dot
man vat should laugh. Dond diik I
vas a fool because I vas Dutch. You
vas a shentleman, und I vas a tief. I
robs a Brussian officer of all his mon-
ey. I got it. I go—hush!—dis very
night, get it—go quick away from
Vranoo."

"How do you mean?" asked Moir-
ellet, for the first time looking toward
the door without disdain.

"Hush! I vas a tief, I dole you. I
knows all do tiefes—all der brisous—
look here!"

And the Dutchman with a sly wink
removed a neatly hidden slide in the
sole of his heavy shoe, disclosing three
ingeniously wrought skeleton keys and
a mail vital.

"And do you mean, Schmidt, to
break prison?"

"You shall see. I gif my gold safe
—I gif safe out of Vranoo. Day would
not catch me now, but I vas trunk."

"Then if you will aid me, away
with you. I know of a vast treasure
buried in the forest of Bondy. A
third of it shall be yours."

At midnight the German began
work. Opening the cell door with one
of his keys he peered forth into the
dimly-lighted corridor.

A turnkey was sitting near the door
in a doze.

Saturating a handkerchief with the
fluid from the vital, he soon had ren-
dered that functionary insensible to
noise.

Taking the keys that hung at his
belt, he opened the door leading to the
main hallway of the prison.

Passing swiftly to the prison's front
door, he opened it.

Waiting and listening till the gen-
darms had passed upon his beat, the
two men suddenly darted from the
prison, crossed the dark street and es-
caped.

The German led the way through
round-about streets to the suburbs of
Paris, and ere daybreak they had ar-
rived in the forest of Bondy.

It was a dark night, but Moirellet
readily found the spot where the treas-
ure was buried, and, using sharpened
sticks, the men soon unearthed the
two large tin boxes containing it.

As they did so, a rustling in the for-
est leaves caused them to look up.

A score of gendarmes, with swords
drawn, stood in a circle about them,
flashing the flare of their dark lau-
rels in their faces.

"Pere Molliere, alias Moirellet, you
are my prisoner," said the German,
placing his hand upon Moirellet's
shoulder.

"And you are—"

"Vidocq."

"My God!" cried the terrified cul-
prit, "who would have thought it—
you looked so clownish."

The prisoner was sentenced to six
years' close confinement, Vidocq was
overloaded with compliments by M.
Senart and the cure, who presented
him with 5000 francs for having so
definitely recovered their lost treasures.

"Why don't you send your children
to school, like?" asked the superin-
tendent of public instruction of an old
colored man. "Wall, boss, I've tried
dat school business, and it won't work."

"How's that?" "Wall, you see, my
son's been studyin' 'rithmetic for some
time, and the other day I axed him
what was de country seat ob Africa,
and he couldn't tell me. When a boy
studies 'rithmetic free years and can't
figger out sich a simple question, I
tinks dat it's 'time for him ter quit."

"Now he's studyin' 'astronomy in a brick-
yard."—Arkansas Traveller.

A Short-Winded Colored Man.

Col. Percy Fergus, although a hied
husband, a leading member of the
church, a patriotic citizen, and other-
wise a high-toned Austin gentleman
of culture and refinement, is, never-
theless, not in the habit of meeting
promptly his pecuniary obligations.

His own everybody, including Sam
Johnsing, his colored carriage driver,
to which trusty Jehu he owes a year's
back wages. Of late, Col. Fergus
has been exhibiting no unusualness
whatever about the matter, much to
the mental disquietude of the faithful
African.

"Hoes, I tenders a vacancy in my
department," exclaimed Sam, yester-
day, having screwed his courage up to
the sticking point.

"Why, Sam, what is it that perturbs
you so much?"

"I've disturbed hoes, because I've a
short-winded niggah. My lungs is
defected."

"Judging from the way you shout at
camp-meetings, I should infer your
organs of respiration and articulation
were in a perfectly normal condition."

"I reckon day is hoes, of you say
so, but I've a short-winded niggah all
the same. I can't run wuf a cent."

"What occasion have you to indulge
in such violent pedestrian exercises?"
asked Col. Fergus, with his usual
sarcasm.

"Hoes, does yer dieremember me
asking yer when yer was gwine ter
pay me my back wages, an' yer tole
me my wages was runnin' on all
right?"

"Yes, Sam, your pay is running on
yet. There is no occasion for appre-
hension."

"Jes so, hoes, but I've a short-wind-
ed niggah, an' my wages has got such
a big start ob me in de race, dat I
feels it in my bones dat sich a sheri-
winded niggah will never be able to
catch up. Dem der wages am bound
to keep ahead ob me, so I tenders de
vacancy in my department.—Texas
Siftings.

Man and Animals.

There can be no doubt that dogs as-
sociate with barking in certain tones
special emotional states in their com-
panions. In fact, it is probable that
dogs can in this way communicate
with each other a wide range of states
of feeling. But these states are pre-
sented, not states past or future.

They are their own states, not the
states of others. A dog can call his
companion's attention to a worrisome
cat, or he may have his attention
rouse by my exclaiming, "cat." But
no dog could tell his companion of the
successful "worry" he had just en-
joyed, or suggest that they should go
out for a "worry" to-morrow morning.

And here we come upon what seems
to be the fact which raises man so
immeasurably above the level of the
brute. The brute has to be contented
with the experience he inherits or in-
dividually acquires. Man, through
language, spoken or written, profits
by the experience of his fellows.

Even the most savage tribe has tradi-
tions extending back to the father's
father (Sproat). And the civilized
man—has he not in his libraries the
recorded results of many centuries of
ever-widening experience and ever-
deepening thought? Thus it is that
language has made us men. By
means of language, and language
alone, has human thought become
pastime. This it is which has placed
so enormous a gap between the mind
of man and the mind of the dog.

Through language each human being
becomes the inheritor of the accumu-
lated thought and experience of the
whole human race. Through lan-
guage has the higher abstract thought
become possible.—London Nature.

The Meaning of "BONANZA."

The Stock Report inquires the
meaning of the word "bonanza." It
is a Spanish nautical term, meaning
primarily a fair and hence a favoring
wind, but is employed by the Mexican
miners to designate the period when
they are in good ore, or in bonanza,
or, in contradistinction to in bonanza,
or poor ground. It has been borrowed
by our miners and given a more com-
prehensive significance, and, like many
other words taken from foreign lan-
guages, has come into popular use to
designate in a vague and general way
any big thing or lucky stroke of for-
tune.

ACCIDENTS

and how to deal with them, and other val-
uable medical information will be found in
Dr. Kaufmann's Great Medical Work, elegant
colored plates. Send two 5-cent stamps to
any post-office. P. C. Gregory & Co., Boston,
Mass., and receive a copy free.

The family Bible is opened again
as a receptacle for autumn leaves.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry cures
Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough,
Croup, Influenza, Consumption, and all dis-
eases of the Throat, Lungs and Chest. 50
cents and \$1 a bottle.

A poor man is to be avoided—he
lacks principal.

One of the greatest trials that housekeepers
have to undergo during the hot weather, is
that of washing day. Happily there is a remedy
for them in the use of James' Hair
Balm.

After that so many people regard
religion simply as a fire escape!

"I am now ready to lay down my bundle,"
said a laboring man, who, for long years
had labored to support his family, and had been
reduced to poverty. He low says that
Hops and Malt Bitters has made him a new
man.

Eve was the lady who set the fash-
ion for gathering autumn leaves.

Chert's Hair Balm cures Anemia, which
prevents the hair from growing, and restores
the youthful vigor.

Dr. C. M. Pratt, Feb. 2, 1889.

I think my duty to send you a recom-
mendation for the benefit of any person wishing to know
whether Hops Bitters are good or not. I know
they are good for general debility and indiges-
tion, strengthen the nervous system and
make new life. I recommend my patients to
use them.

DR. C. M. PRATT.

Queen Victoria's Crown.

Queen Victoria's crown was made
in 1838 by the well known London
jewellers, Messrs Russell & Bridge,
with jewels taken from old crowns and
others furnished by her Majesty.

It is thus officially described: It consists
of diamonds, pearls, rubies, sapphires
and emeralds set in silver and gold; it
has a crimson velvet cap with ermine
border, and is lined with white silk.

Its gross weight is 39 ounces 5 penny
weight troy. The lowest part of the
band, above the ermine border, con-
sists of a row of 120 pearls, and the
upper part of the band of a row of 112
pearls, between which, in front of the
crown, is a large sapphire (partly
drilled) purchased for the crown by
His Majesty King George IV.

At the back is a sapphire of smaller size,
and six other sapphires (three on each
side), between which are eight emeralds.
Above and below the seven
sapphires are fourteen diamonds, and
around the eight emeralds 138 diamonds.

Between the emeralds and
the sapphires are sixteen trefoil orna-
ments containing 160 diamonds.

Above the band are eight sapphires
surmounted by eight diamonds, be-
tween which are eight festoons con-
sisting of 168 diamonds. In the front
of the crown and in the centre of a
diamond Maltese cross is the famous
ruby said to have been given to Ed-
ward, Prince of Wales, son of Ed-
ward III., called the Black Prince, by
Don Pedro, King of Castile, after the
battle of Najara, near Vittoria, A.
D. 1307. This ruby was worn in the
helmet of Henry V. at the battle of
Agincourt, A. D. 1415. It is pierced
quite through, after the Eastern cus-
tom, the upper part of the piercing be-
ing filled up by a small ruby. Around
this ruby, in order to form the cross,
are seventy five brilliant diamonds.

Three other Maltese crosses, forming
the two sides and back of the crown,
have emerald centers, and contain re-
spectively 132, 124 and 130 brilli-
ant diamonds. Between the four
Maltese crosses are four ornaments in
the form of the French fleur-de-lis,
with four rubies in the centre and
surrounded by rose diamonds, contain-
ing respectively eighty-five, eighty-
six and eighty-seven rose diamonds.

From the Maltese cross issue four im-
perial arches, composed of oak leaves
and acorns; the leaves contain 728
rose, table and brilliant diamonds,
thirty-two pearls form the acorns, set
in cups containing fifty-four rose di-
amonds and one table diamond. The
total number of diamonds in the arches
and acorns is 108 brilliants, 116 ta-
ble and 550 rose diamonds. From the
upper of the arches are suspended
four large pendant pear-shaped pearls,
with rose diamond caps, containing
twenty-four very small rose di-
amonds. Above the arch stands the
mound, containing in the lower hemi-
sphere 304 brilliants and in the up-
per 225 brilliants, the zone and arc
being composed of 33 rose diamonds.

The cross on the summit has a rose-
cut sapphire in the centre, surrounded
by four large brilliants and 108 small
or brilliants.

The summary of the brilliants com-
prised is as follows: One large ruby,
irregularly polished; 1 large broad,
spread sapphire, 16 sapphires, 11 em-
eralds, 4 rubies, 1363 brilliant di-
amonds, 1273 rose diamonds, 147 ta-
ble diamonds, 4 drop-shaped pearls. One
estimate in detail makes the value of
the precious stones almost \$112,000
without taking into account the gold
in which they are set. The Agincourt
ruby is popularly supposed to be worth
"\$200,000 sterling," but apart from
its historic value it would not bring
more than one-tenth that sum. A few
years ago, however, it and two other
stones in the Queen's possession were
valued at £100,000, so that the de-
tailed estimates already given are
perhaps under the mark.

The Ampella is an eagle shaped re-
ceptacle of chased gold, weighing
about ten ounces, with an accessory
gold spoon ornamented with four
pearls. The coronation ring is a
large table ruby engraved with a St.
George's cross and set in plain gold.

The regalia, it may be said, came
near being destroyed by fire in the
Tower, October 30, 1841. They would
have been sacrificed but for the pluck
of a police officer, Superintendent
Pierce,

The Newport Mercury.

JAMES P. SANDHORN, Editor and Proprietor.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1882.
The Political Overture.

The Republican party on Tuesday suffered the greatest disaster that has befallen it in the twenty years it has held the national supremacy. Elections were held in thirty-three States, and everywhere, with trifling exceptions, the Republicans lost. The national House of Representatives is transferred to the Democrats by a majority of fully 60. The Senate will remain Republican by a slender majority, simply through fortuitous circumstances. All the doubtful States have been transferred to the Democratic column, and several of the most steadfast Republican States have been lost in part to the surprised Democrats.

The magnitude of the defeat cannot be explained by local causes. It is evident that the best element of the Republican party, in almost all parts of the country, is either lukewarm, or in positive rebellion against the present methods of the party leaders. These men, for the most part, are as true Republicans in principle as they were in the critical days of the war. They recognize, however, that no vital issues divide the parties, and refuse to be coerced into supporting corrupt methods of politics. The failure of the Republican party to present an aggressive policy the past two or three years, has also largely to do with the rebuke so unmistakably administered on Tuesday.

If the party leaders will recognize their duty, and apply themselves faithfully and industriously to reform wherever it is needed, in the tariff, in the conduct of elections, in the civil service, and in the development of the country, they need have no fear that the Republican masses will not gladly renew their allegiance. If they fail, there is no probability that the people will again entrust these leaders with power, unless the Democrats are far more foolish than is their wont to be.

The Next Senate.

Of the 50 Senators who hold over beyond 1883, 26 are Republicans, 23 Democrats, and 1 Readjuster. Of the 30 whose terms expire with the present Congress 11 are Republicans, 14 Democrats, and 1 Independent. This gives the present composition of the Senate 37 Republicans, 37 Democrats, and 1 Independent. Assuming that Colorado has elected a Republican and Tennessee a Democratic Legislature—these being the only ones subject to reasonable doubt—12 of the newly elected Senators in 1883 will be Republicans, 13 Democrats, and 1 Readjuster. This will make the composition of the Senate in the next Congress—Republican, 38; Democrats, 36, and Mahono and Riddleberger, of Virginia. There is the further possibility of another mixture in the Illinois Legislature which may return David Davis instead of a Republican.

Bossism in politics has received its death blow. New York has been cured by her Conklingites and Pennsylvania by her Cameronites during a long period of years. They have now been signally overthrown. It has been a bitter dose of medicine for the Republican party, but the party is better off for its defeat of 1st Tuesday. Rhode Island to a certain extent is in the same category. Bossism has done much to reduce the Republican strength here, and a few more attempts of outside parties to boss the politics of this city will turn the town into a Democratic camp. It is about time that Newport managed her own affairs.

The prize presented by the Emperor William of Germany to Prof. Baird in connection with the fishery Exposition is of silver washed with gold, representing a sea shell, from which rises a boy holding a fish aloft on a trident; the shell is supported on one side by a male figure holding a spear, and on the other by a half-nude female figure holding out a mammoth pearl. It stands on an ebony frame with legs of silver mussel shells, and is studded with rubies and pearls. It is exhibited in a rosewood case with plateglass panels.

A collection of old American newspapers, made by Sir Henry Clinton, Commander-in-Chief of the English forces in this country during the latter years of the Revolution, has been bought from a London bookseller by three friends of Yale College and given to the College library. The givers, who pay \$500 for this collection, are Prof. H. W. Farnham, Capt. C. H. Townsend and J. D. Dwell of New Haven.

The jail at Vienna, La., was broken into Monday night by a posse of men supposed to be from Jackson parish, who carried away four men who had been brought here from the parish for safe keeping. One of them escaped. Another it is supposed, was released. The other two were found near Kero the next morning dead, and badly mutilated with bullets. These were negroes charged with robbery.

An electric wire is thought to have caused the fire and explosion in New York, Wednesday, by which one man was killed and three injured. The matter will doubtless be investigated.

TUESDAY'S ELECTIONS.

A Republican Waterloo Everywhere.

Tuesday's elections resulted in the most overwhelming defeat ever sustained by the Republican party. The New York Democrats elected Grover Cleveland Governor by over 100,000 majority, and the rest of the State ticket by over 100,000 majority. They elected 21 of the 34 Congressmen, and Cleveland carried 50 of the 60 counties. In New York and Brooklyn the Democratic municipal tickets were chosen by large majorities, and Franklin D. Roosevelt was elected Mayor of the former city. The New York Assembly is Democratic by two to one, and some of the most reliable Republican counties gave Democratic majorities.

Massachusetts elected Ben Butler governor by 13,000 majority, but the Republicans elected the rest of the State ticket. The Democrats elected Collins in the Fourth, Morse in the Fifth and Loring in the Sixth districts, and Lyman, Independent Republican, was successful in the Ninth. The Republicans carried the other eight districts. The Democrats made large legislative gains.

The Republicans elected Hale governor of New Hampshire by a bare majority, and also carried the Legislature and elected their Congressional candidates.

Connecticut went Democratic, Thos. M. Waller being elected governor by 5000 plurality. The Democrats carried three of the four Congressional districts, electing Eaton, Mitchell and Seymour, while Wall pulled through in the 3d district. The Republicans saved the Legislature by a small majority.

Pattison, the Democratic reform candidate, carried Pennsylvania by 40,000 plurality over Beaver, the stalwart candidate. Stewart, Independent, polled only 50,000 votes. The Democrats gained several Congressmen. The Legislature is Democratic by a small majority.

The Democrats were generally successful in New Jersey, carrying the Legislature and ensuring a Democratic successor to Senator McPherson, Democratic. Secor Robeson was defeated.

The Democrats swept little Delaware by over 2000 majority for governor, congressman and legislature.

Throughout the South the Democrats as a rule triumphed, although the Republicans made fair Congressional gains. Mahono carried the day in Virginia, but Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Tennessee, Mississippi and Kentucky were carried by the Democrats by large majorities, the independent movement making a poor showing. In Mississippi Chalmers was returned to Congress, and Kellogg from Louisiana. It is believed the Republicans secured one representative from Texas.

In the West the Republicans did not fare quite so badly. Indiana, however, was carried by the Democrats by five thousand. They also carried the legislature and gained three or four Congressmen. Illinois was carried by the Republicans, with a gain of three Congressmen by the Democrats. Wisconsin elected 5 Republicans and 4 Democrats to Congress—a gain of two for the latter. The Democrats secured 13 of Missouri's 14 Congressmen, and even Iowa sent three Democrats, and Michigan 5 or more. The Republicans carried Nebraska, but Colorado went over to the Democrats, although the Republicans contrived to get the Legislature. Nevada gave the Democrats another victory. The same party swept California, electing the State ticket and the entire Congressional delegation, save Page.

Everywhere the Republicans lost and the Democrats gained.

The next House of Representatives, according to the latest returns, will be divided as follows:

States	Rep.	Dem.	States	Rep.	Dem.
Alabama	1	1	Mississippi	1	1
Arkansas	1	1	Missouri	1	13
California	1	1	Nebraska	1	3
Colorado	1	1	Nevada	1	1
Connecticut	1	1	N. Hampshire	2	1
Delaware	1	1	New Jersey	4	1
Florida	1	1	New York	13	21
Georgia	1	1	Ohio	1	12
Illinois	11	1	Oregon	1	1
Indiana	4	1	Penn.	15	15
Iowa	3	1	Rhode Island	2	1
Kansas	1	1	S. Carolina	1	1
Kentucky	1	1	Tennessee	2	1
Louisiana	1	1	Texas	11	1
Maine	1	1	Vermont	2	1
Maryland	2	1	Virginia	1	1
Mass.	9	1	West Virginia	1	1
Michigan	5	1	Wisconsin	4	1
Minnesota	5	1			
Total	128	197			

America Still Ahead.

Lowell has 60,000 inhabitants and \$11,846,000 deposited in its savings banks. Manchester, Eng., also a manufacturing town, has 340,000 inhabitants and only \$8,888,000 in its savings banks. With nearly six times as many inhabitants as Lowell, Manchester has but little more than one-half the savings deposits of Lowell, and of the \$8,888,000 deposited in the Lowell savings banks, \$3,673 are depositors of \$500 or less. This is a little evidence on the question whether laborers do best in free trade England or the protected United States.

"IT WAS ONLY AN ACCIDENT." A fish-hook in your flesh, a scissor blade in your left thumb, a sprained ankle from a jump from a car platform, a bruised shin by a clumsy barber's razor, a concussion on your elbow by poking it through a street car window, a swollen eye from not running along an open door in the dark—these are likely to happen without a moment's notice. To be ready for them, have a bottle of FEAR'S PAIN KILLER ready.

An Alms-house Burned.

About 12 o'clock Monday night fire broke out in the bake house in the basement of the immense poor asylum building at Halifax. The smoke of smoldering wood spread through the building into dormitories and caused the utmost terror among the 400 or 500 inmates. The firemen found smoke issuing from the windows all over the building, but no flames were to be seen. In the west wing old women and children were seen in the windows crying to be let out, a sturdy woman dashed at the door leading from this wing into the yard and knocked it in. The stairways were crowded, and came a procession of women nursing infants, old gray-headed grandmothers and feeble old men. Then it became known that those in the upper wards of that wing were almost helpless. Some of the firemen and fire wardens and almsmen, a clergyman and others who were among the early arrivals, hastened up the stairs, and willing hands were soon getting the food, hurt and lame down the long winding stairs. The work was necessarily slow, but finally that wing was emptied. In the meantime the flames in the basement spread to the base of the long air shaft or elevator, reaching to the top of the main building. The draft swept the flames upward and in a few seconds the heaviest part of the conflagration was in the top of the main building. The story just under the eaves in this building was used as a hospital, and in it were about 75 patients, most of them perfectly helpless. An attempt to raise ladders to the windows was made, but the ladders were too short. The fire burst through the roof, and the scene was one never to be forgotten. Far above the roar of the flames were heard the cries of the wretched patients in the hospital, who were roasting to death. The loss of life is estimated to be not less than 50, and those were all patients in the hospital. The poor old people and little children, who got out of other parts of the building, were huddled together in a barn some distance away, and were packed around with straw and blankets to keep them comfortable till the morning.

The Washington Monument.

The Washington Star says the Washington monument has now attained the height of 322 feet, and it is expected before the season closes that it will reach the height of 342 feet. If the weather continues favorable, the work of laying the stone courses will be continued through the present month and probably the first week in December. The work of stone cutting will be continued through winter, so that there will be a large amount of material ready for the stone masons in the spring. It is thought now that the monument, or marble shaft, will be completed in June, 1884. There will be at the close of the season 158 feet yet to add to the shaft. This, it is thought, under favorable conditions, can be accomplished during the next building season and the spring of 1884. Interest is now being taken in the design for the terrace about the base of the monument, and also in the material to be used in the cap or roof, which will extend in pyramidal form 50 feet above the summit of the shaft. Iron and glass have been proposed as the proper material, and it has been suggested that the cap should be covered with slabs of marble. Designs have been drawn by Architect Clarke of the cap for the terrace. One plan contemplates a single terrace 220 feet square, with wide flights of stairs, and another a double terrace, here being an inner terrace immediately about the base of the shaft. The plaques designed by Mr. Larkin Mead are provided with places, in Mr. Clarke's design in the massive walls of the terrace, one being placed on each of the four sides. These plaques were designed to be placed about the shaft itself, near the base, but objection is made that such a disposition of them would destroy the grand effect made by the solid unbroken shaft of marble.

Mr. Bancroft, the historian, rises at 5 o'clock in the morning. His breakfast is a light one, usual of dozing of a cup of chocolate, some fruit, an egg and a roll. He eats nothing more until dinner, which is always a substantial meal. Few men, he believes, can perform good brain work with a full stomach. He spends the morning dictating to his secretaries, and reviewing the work of the preceding day. Part of the afternoon he spends in the saddle, riding for twenty or thirty miles, and manning his steed, mounting and alighting with the agility of a young man, although he completed his eighty second year more than a month ago.

"Both Can't Survive."

Says Pennsylvania, on all her State documents, The Key-Stone State means that there is an irrepressible conflict between slavery and freedom, and one of the other must succumb. So there is between health and disease. Every force that fights successfully against disease should be heartily welcomed. Such a force—a host in itself—is Hunt's Remedy, and its special line of attack is against kidney and liver diseases, over which it achieves a wonderful triumph. If you have bodily weakness, an aching back, a general sense of weakness or inertia, or dropsical symptoms, if the kidneys or liver are deranged, there is no such medicine as Hunt's Remedy. It gives notice to all such diseases to quit. Pennsylvania is right: both Hunt's Remedy and these diseases can't survive, and it is they that are conquered.

The latest returns from Illinois show that the Republicans have from 12 to 16 majority in the Legislature, thus securing the United States Senator, and thereby the Republican control of the United States Senate.

The Crust of Tartar.

Speedily leaves the surface of teeth upon which it has been deposited, and is removed by the use of MOUTHWASH. No form of decay can infect a set of "Ivories" upon which it is used. It has, moreover, a more refreshing effect upon the mouth, in which it leaves a very agreeable taste, besides rendering the breath fragrant. If the month be rinsed with it after smoking, the taste of tobacco is quickly dispelled. As an auxiliary to personal cleanliness it cannot too highly be extolled. Sold by druggists.

In Hildebrandt, Pa., the public schools have closed because of an epidemic of scarlet fever and diphtheria.

MAN'S INHIBITIVITY.

This is an ungrateful world to say the least. A man will not like a luncheon when he has the itching pillow, and declare that he knows he can't live another day, yet he applies Swainson's Ointment, the itching itching is allayed at once, his eyes are cured, and he goes down to the lodge without one word of gratitude. When asked why he looks so cheerful, he dodges the question by an indifferent answer, "It's just like a man though, isn't it?"

Mrs. Langtry's Debut.

Mrs. Langtry made her debut Wednesday evening at Wallack's Theatre before one of the largest and most fashionable audiences which ever assembled in a New York theatre. The hon ton of the city, a number of men of letters, artists and celebrated personages were present. The English beauty made a very favorable impression, and her impersonation of Reister Grezbrook, in "An Unequal Match" is conceded by the critics to be a fine performance. The debutante was repeatedly called before the curtain, and was the recipient of any number of floral tributes. The applause upon her entrance was deafening. The music on scene left nothing to be desired. A double line of carriages lined Broadway for two hours before the opening of the theatre.

The action of Carter's Little Liver Pills is pleasant, mild and natural. They gently stimulate the liver, and regulate the bowels, but do not purge. They are sure to please. Sold by all druggists.

The returns from the West in St. Joe afford strong evidence that no more prohibition amendments will be proposed in that region until there is a vast change in public sentiment.

Chicago's First Citizen.

The Chicago Tribune, in closing an elaborate article on Hon. Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of that city, gives the following as Mr. Harrison's opinion of St. Jacobs Oil: "When I first found myself suffering from the rheumatism, my leading thought naturally was to call a physician, but my neighbors all advised me to try St. Jacobs Oil. The Great German Remedy. I procured some of it immediately, and found it excellent for that ailment."

Captain Paul Boyton is planning another venturesome undertaking, namely, to float down the Colorado River from its source to its mouth.

HOW UNPLEASANT

It is to see a beautiful child's face disfigured with vile humors, bursting through the skin in pimples, blotches and sores, and sadder still, when the young and innocent are lashed at all with it. Today I am as active and feel as well as I did at 80. I see a great many that need such a medicine. B. BOYCE.

The residence and out-buildings of Albert Bierstadt, the well-known artist, at Irvington, caught fire yesterday morning and were burned to the ground. The loss will exceed \$60,000.

DELRWAN, Wis., Sept. 24, 1878. (RECEIVED.) I have taken and tried, over a bottle of the Hop Bitters. I was a feeble old man of 78 when I got it. Today I am as active and feel as well as I did at 80. I see a great many that need such a medicine. B. BOYCE.

The Governor Question.

The following from the New York Tribune is worth the reading: Were there ever so many Democratic Governors before as there will be on the first day of January, 1883? Massachusetts, after a long course of annual chills at the bare suggestion of Benjamin F. Butler as Governor, wakes up this morning to find him actually in the seat of John A. Andrew. This takes not long after President Arthur's appointment of a new election for Boston in opposition to the voice of the party as shown by the voice of the press and the protest of the Republican Congressmen. New Hampshire, the home of President Arthur's Secretary of the Navy, who was charged by prominent Republicans with having dictated the nomination for Governor, comes Jan. 1st to elect a Democrat. Connecticut elects a Democrat. New York, where President Arthur kindly saw of the Republican voters the trouble of nominating their candidate for Governor, elects a Democrat by a majority so great as to be almost if not quite unprecedented. Pennsylvania, where the President put a power of attorney for Federal appointments into the hands of an unscrupulous and unpopular Senator, the most obnoxious specimen of the boss in American politics to-day, elects a Democrat. In the great New England and Middle States sections the only States having Republican Governors will be Rhode Island and Vermont, which are never favorable ground. New Hampshire and Maine, where the one brilliant Republican victory of the year was won under the inspiring leadership of James G. Blaine.

By the opening of the new year no less than twenty-one of the thirty-eight State Governments will, apparently, be in the hands of the Democratic party. If President Arthur had kept the pledges of impartiality within the party and fidelity to the people with which he took his office, there would not be so many Democratic Governors. This is one lesson of the result which will repay study.

NEWPORT OPERA HOUSE.

The Planter's Wife. Miss Maud Granger will appear next Thursday evening in "The Planter's Wife" with a good support. The Montreal Post says: Miss Maud Granger appeared for the first time in Montreal at the Academy of Music last evening in Mr. J. E. Thibault's charming comedy drama, "The Planter's Wife." There was a large and critical audience present, and the play was put on the boards most successfully. Miss Granger is, first of all, a beautiful and accomplished actress. She gave a fine impersonation of the leading lady of Edith Gray, the Planter's wife, at times appearing strikingly true to nature. Miss Granger is possessed of considerable dramatic power, and at times ran to a high pitch. The leading support is Mr. Henry Lacy, as Albert Granger. He gave a fair conception of the part.

CHRISTMAS

1882

CHRISTMAS

AT THE ST. NICHOLAS.

Daily News Block, Directly Opposite E. W. Lawton's.

We are now receiving our stock for the Holidays. Owing to our increased business and the demands of our patrons, we feel warranted in buying a much larger and finer line of Novelties, Lamps, Toys, etc., than ever before. We shall present this year a much larger assortment, finer goods, and lower prices than last year. We are now entering our fourth Holiday Season in the business, and we right here thank our many patrons for their very liberal patronage, and hope, by strict attention to business and a courteous attention to the wants of our many patrons, to earn a continuance of the same liberal patronage in the future. This year we shall give you a finer assortment to select from than we have ever before sold. Owing to our very large purchases we have bought at bottom prices, and can furnish you goods at wholesale as well as retail. We shall have a 5 and 10 cent department in which will be found many fine goods. Don't buy Holiday Goods until you have examined our stock. Don't forget that we shall be ready to show our stock in a few days at

Luther's St. Nicholas, DAILY NEWS BLOCK.

Opposite E. W. Lawton's.

Miscellaneous.



Consider These Things.

NOW OR NEVER.

The Greatest Opportunity Ever Offered to

Obtain Bargains

Chamber Suites, Chamber Suites.

Over 100 Elegant Styles at Manufacturers Prices.

Encouraged by the enormous success of our grand Chamber Suite sale last spring, we have made arrangements for one this fall, on a scale eclipsing all former efforts, and name prices never before equalled in these goods. We have recently purchased the entire production of one of the largest manufacturers in this country, at very low rates, and shall give our patrons the advantage of our purchase, as we must close them out humbly to make room for Holiday Goods. They comprise a matchless assortment of beautiful designs in MAHOAGANY, WALNUT, EBONY and ASH, of the latest Moorish, Arabian, Queen Anne, Louis XIV, and Old Renaissance styles, and should be examined at once, as no more can be obtained at such a reduction.

PARLOR SUITES, TABLES.

CHAIRS, LOUNGES, MIRRORS, CARPETS, STOVES.

and everything to FURNISH A HOME COMPLETELY at such and prices. Bear in mind this is not a vague newspaper advertisement, but a real home file mark down.

PROV. FURNITURE CO.,

BROAD, NEAR MATHEWSON ST., Providence, R. I.

The Popular Low-Priced Dealers

This Great Home Furnishing Co. is now the largest in the United States. They have made special arrangements with the steamboat company to transport their teams and goods. Consequently all Newport parties purchasing goods of this great house will have them delivered right at their homes, from the teams of the company, free of expense, thus saving marring and breakage, by reshipping or cartage. Experienced men accompany the teams to set up the goods satisfactory.

TO ARRIVE,

A NICE LOT OF

GENUINE PERSIAN RUGS.

A large lot of OIL CLOTHS just received by

A. C. TITUS.

BEST RED ASH

LYKENS VALLEY Egg Coal,

Stove Coal,

Nut Coal.

Pinniger & Manchester's,

PERRY-MILL WHARF.

People's Coal Co.

Are selling their favorite stove,

Chestnut and Furnace Coal at

their usual Low Summer

Prices, also the genuine

Lykens Valley for less money

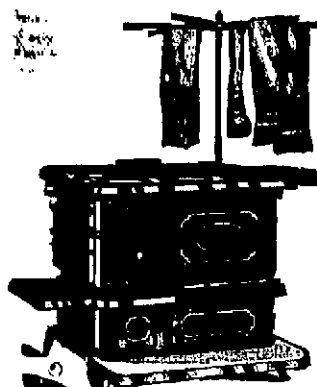
than its worth. Examine this

coal and prices at

555 and 560 Washington St.,

BOSTON.

6-25-2m



THE

HUB RANGES

Hub Parlor Stoves

SECOND TO NONE.

THEY ARE FOR SALE BY

A. C. TITUS.

Sole Agent for Newport.

For a Moderate Price Range there is none better than the

"CASINO"

They all work admirably, and the prices

are for No. 7:

Without Hot Closet, - \$18 00

With " " " 24 00

PUT UP ON TRIAL BY

A. C. TITUS.

For Sale.

TWO GOOD SECOND-HAND

STEWART PARLOR STOVES,

By A. C. TITUS.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN GOOD SECOND-HAND

Self-feeding Parlor and Heating Stoves

By A. C. TITUS.

CARPETS.

New Carpets just received in

Volvois, Body Brussels, and Extra All Wool Carpets,

By A. C. TITUS.

TO ARRIVE,

A NICE LOT OF

GENUINE PERSIAN RUGS.

A large lot of OIL CLOTHS just received by

A. C. TITUS.

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Are selling their favorite stove,

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Prices, also the genuine

Lykens Valley for less money

than its worth. Examine this

coal and prices at

555 and 560 Washington St.,

BOSTON.

6-25-2m

his "stick" tilting on the case, and
his six to eight thousand case per day.

100

AUCTION & COMMISSION
HOUSE,
52 Broadway, 5
SPOCKER'S BLOCK.
T. W. FREEBORNE.....Auctioneer
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
—OR—
Wednesdays and Saturdays
GOODS WILL BE OPEN
For Inspection and Private Sale
ON OTHER DAYS FROM
9 A. M. to 12 M., and 2 to 4 P.
If Goods not thus disposed of will
be sold at auction at the regular sales.

Saturday, Nov. 11
AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,
—I WILL SELL—
One Two-Seated Wagon, one
Top Box-Buggy (Brewster)
two Box-Buggies, one
Carryall, one Express,
two Open Buggies,
ONE BLACK MARSH
GOOD DRIVEN,
Furniture, Harnesses, Harness
Blankets, Etc.
T. W. FREEBORNE,
Auctioneer

A PUBLIC
EXAMINATION
OF TEACHERS
WILL BE HELD AT THE

Clarke Street Schoolhouse

—ON—

SATURDAY, NOV. 18, 1882

Beginning at 10 o'clock, A. M.

—

All persons intending to take the examination are requested to give previous notice.

By order of the School Board,
GEO. A. LITTLEFIELD,
11-4 Secretary.

BARGAIN.


MAN ALL WOOL HEAVY BEA
VER OVERCOAT IN BLACK
AND BLUE FOR

\$10.00.
A SPLENDID VALUE FOR THE
MONEY.
—
JOHN H. COZZENS & SON

152 Thames St.
NEW
FALL AND WINTER GOODS

JUST RECEIVED AT
F. S. WAITE'S.
—
Agent for the Domes-
tic Sewing Machine.

BUTTERICK'S
November Fashions
—RECEIVED AT—
NO. 293 THAMES STREET.
A. J. CORCORAN'S
TORM-DEFYING WINDMILL



Has withstood the test of 20 years, and is guaranteed to resist all the storms of the ocean's coast. Two, twelve percent, more powerful than any other windmill. Received the Silver Medal at the Paris Exposition, 1878, and the Gold Medal, Matanzas Exhibition, Cuba, 1881. Recommended by the Judges as being the strongest, and simplest method for utilizing wind as a means for raising water. Over 600 of them in operation in the vicinity of New York city. They can also be seen at work at U. S. N. Torpedo Station, Prof. A. A. Agassiz, and premises of the late Philip Cassell, Jr., Newport, and E. C. Hammond tried.

Send for Catalogue.

A. J. CORCORAN.
276 John St., N. Y. City